J: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
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[302] language, the Quichua,* both 10 and tens are rendered *ii'ëga*, though the cause of such borrowing if such it is, remains uncertain. These two terms appear in the accompanying list as follows:

*pa'lë a* appears in 10 to 19 inclusive, and in 1000 to 1900 inclusive.

*ii'ëga* appears in 20 to 90 inclusive, and in 2000 to 9000 inclusive.

Twenty, *ma'ntsaliwa*, one of the two exceptions to the regularity of this numeral system, appears as a basal number in 20 and in all higher numbers in which it, as such, occurs. In the accompanying list

*ma'ntsaliwa* appears in 20, 21, 120, 2060, 2260, and 2206.

Hundred, *pa'ina* or *ba'ina*, depending on its phonetic surroundings, forms the base of all numbers from 100 up. This includes the thousands also, since the system is centenary above 100. Thus, 8000 is not eight thousands but eighty hundreds.

[173] * There is in Cayapa no nominal plural, hence *ii'ëga* and *ba'ina* are both singular and plural so far as form is concerned. The former, not being the term used for 10, is really used only in a plural sense, but the latter is used as both singular and plural. Further, the term *ii'ëga* is, according to a short Quichua vocabulary obtained from a couple of informants temporarily on the Rio Cayapas, the *regular* term ten in that language and is used throughout their entire system. The term hundred has also a close parallel, *pa'tsak*, in Quichua, but, while Cayapa has a strict centenary system above 100, Quichua carries the hundreds only as far as 1000, which is *waranga*, a term entirely unrelated to hundred.